FE'LLARNING MA'NOVIY GURUHLARI, ULARNING LINGVISTIK XUSUSIYATLARI

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Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqolada o‘zbek tili grammatikasi so‘z turkumlari bo‘limidan fe'l so‘z turkumining ma'noviy guruhlari, ularning lingvistik xususiyatlari va nutqdagi o‘rni ilmiy manba asosida tahlil qilinadi. Fe'lning asosiy lug‘aviy ma'no guruhlari,lug‘aviy ma'noviy guruhlardamarkaz va qurshov leksemalari o‘rganiladi. Tadqiqot natijalari fe'lning ma'noviy turlarining tilshunoslikdagi ahamiyati va amaliy qo‘llanilishini ko‘rsatadi.*

Kalit so‘zlar:*til, lingvistika, qurshov, leksemalar, tasnif, fe'l, predikativlik*

Annotation: *This article analyzes the semantic groups of the verb as a part of speech within the system of Uzbek grammar, their linguistic features, and their role in speech on the basis of scientific sources. The main lexical-semantic groups of verbs, as well as the central and peripheral lexemes within these groups, are examined. The results of the study demonstrate the significance of the semantic types of verbs in linguistics and their practical application.*

Keywords: *language, linguistics, periphery, lexemes, classification, verb, predicativity*

Til qadim zamonlardan boshlab inson jamoasi a'zolarining hayotiy zarurati, ijtimoiy mehnati jarayonida kishilarning o‘zaro munosabati, aloqa qilishi va fikr almashinuvi ehtiyoji natijasida paydo bo‘lgan ijtimoiy hodisadir. Til tizimida fe'l so‘z turkumi alohida ega bo‘lib, u predmet yoki shaxsning harakati, holati, jarayoni va faoliyatini ifodalaydi. Fe'llar nutqda predikativlikni yuzaga keltiruvchi asosiy birlik hisoblanadi. Shu sababli fe'llarning ma'noviy guruhlarga ajratilishi ularni chuqurroq anglash va o‘rganishga xizmat qiladi.Harakat fe’li jonli va jonsiz predmetga xos harakatni ifodalaydi. Ular yurish, ta’sir etish, zarb berish kabi ko‘rinishda bo‘lishi mumkin. Qo‘l, oyoq, yuz, og‘iz, gavda bilan bog‘liq harakatda harakatlanuvchi obyekt yaqqol ko‘rinib turadi. Oyoq bilan bog‘liq harakatni ifodalovchi fe’l:

[yurmoq], [kezmoq], [yo‘rg‘alamoq], [pildiramoq], [lapanglamoq], [gandiraklamoq], [do‘ngallamoq], [tentiramoq], [tepkilamoq], [tepmog‘], [toptamoq], [depsinmoq], [tisiramoq],

qo‘l bilan bog‘liq harakatni ifodalovchi fe’l:

[urmoq], [solmoq], [ushlamoq], [silamoq], [tirmamoq], [shapalotlamoq], [chimchilamoq], [uqqalamoq], [qitiqlamoq], [changallamoq], [mushtlamoq], [chertmoq], [hovuchlamoq], [chapak chalmoq], [paxsa qilmoq];

yuz, gavda, og‘iz, lab, quloq, burun va h. bilan bog‘liq harakat ham mavjud.

Nutq fe’llari insonning gapirish faoliyati bilan bog‘liq harakatlarni ifodalaydi:

[gapirmoq], [so‘zlamoq], [aytmoq], [demoq], [bidirlmoq], [to‘ng‘illamoq], [g‘o‘ldiramoq], [vaysamoq], [vaqillamoq], [javramoq], [bobillamoq], [javob bermoq], [vag‘illamoq] kabi.

Holat fe’llari. Inson tabiatiga xos jismoniy va ruhiy holat turli xususiyatga ega. Holatni to‘rtga bo‘lish mumkin:

a) ichki holat (ruhiy kechinmalar bilan bog‘liq): [eslash], [unutish], [yodlash], [tubanlashmoq];

b) tashqi holat (ichki holatning namoyon bo‘lishi bilan bog‘liq): [xafa bo‘lmoq], [shodlanmoq], [esankiramoq], [dovdiramoq], [g‘azablanmoq];

d) jismoniy holat (inson tanasi bilan bog‘liq): [holsizlanmoq], [kuymoq], [kuchlanmoq], [zaiflashmoq];

e) ijtimoiy holat (jamiyat bilan bog‘liq): [boyimoq], [kambag‘allashmoq], [ko‘tarilmoq], [urilmoq], [quvg‘in bo‘lmoq].

Natijali faoliyat fe’llari tizimi [yasamoq], [qurmoq], [bunyod etmoq], [hosil bo‘lmoq], [chizmoq], [yozmoq], [barpo qilmoq], [arralamoq], [parchalamoq], [sovg‘a bermoq], [randalamoq], [sindirimoq], [yemoq], [o‘chirmoq] kabi birliklarni o‘z ichiga oladi.

Tafakkur fe’llari sirasiga insonning fikrlash qobiliyati bilan bog‘liq o‘ylamoq, fikrlamo q, xayol surmoq, tafakkur qilmoq, o‘yga botmoq, ko‘z oldiga keltirmoq, bir qarorga kelmoq, xulosaga kelmoq kabilar kiradi.

Munosabat fe’llari qatori [erkalamoq], [suymoq], [yaxshi ko‘rmoq], [parvona bo‘lmoq], [rahmi kelmoq], [xushomad qilmoq], [yon bosmoq], [maftun bo‘lmoq], [e’zozlamoq] kabi ijobiy xarakterdagi munosabat fe’llari, [beti qursin], [xudo otsin], [qarasi o‘chsin], [baloga giriftor bo‘lsin], [juvonmarg bo‘lgur] kabi salbiy xarakterdagi munosabat fe’llaridan tashkil topadi.

Fe’l ma’noviy guruhlarida ham markaz va qurshov leksemalari farqlanadi. Masalan, ma’nodosh fe’llarda bosh (dominant) so‘z, uyadoshlik paradigmasida uya (giperonim) markaz leksemasi hisoblansa, boshqa ma’nodosh va uyadosh (giponimlar) qurshov leksemaci deyiladi. [Kulmoq] fe’li dominant sifatida bunga ma’nodosh boshqa leksemalarni, [buzmoq] esa buzishning turli ko‘rinishini ifodalaydigan giponim leksemani uyushtirib turadi. So‘zlar yirikroq butunliklarga birlashtirilganda, markaz leksemasiga bu butunlikdan joy oladi. Qurshov leksemalari esa uning «soyasi» sifatida quyi darajada qolaveradi. Masalan, [kulmoq], [yog‘lamoq], [xursand bo‘lmoq] leksemalari o‘z atrofida ko‘plab fe’llarni birlashtirgan. Lekin ular bu uch leksema mansub tizimga kira olmaydi, quyi bosqichda qoladi.

Language is a social phenomenon that emerged from ancient times as a vital necessity of the human community, arising from people’s social labor processes, mutual relations, communication, and the need for the exchange of ideas. Within the language system, the verb as a part of speech occupies a special position, as it expresses the action, state, process, and activity of an object or person. Verbs constitute the primary linguistic unit that

generates predicativity in speech. Therefore, the classification of verbs into semantic groups serves to ensure their deeper comprehension and analysis.

Action verbs denote actions characteristic of animate and inanimate objects. These actions may take forms such as movement, impact, or striking. In actions associated with the hand, foot, face, mouth, or body, the acting object is clearly observable. Verbs expressing actions related to the foot include: to walk, to wander, to trot, to shuffle, to waddle, to stagger, to limp, to roam, to kick, to trample, to stomp, and similar forms.

Verbs expressing actions related to the hand include: to hit, to put, to hold, to stroke, to scratch, to slap, to pinch, to rub, to tickle, to clutch, to punch, to snap, to scoop, to clap, to crush, and others.

There are also actions associated with the face, body, mouth, lips, ears, nose, and similar body parts.

Speech verbs express actions related to a person’s speaking activity, such as to speak, to talk, to say, to utter, to mutter, to grumble, to mumble, to babble, to chatter, to rave, to reply, and the like.

State verbs reflect physical and psychological conditions inherent in human nature. States can be divided into four types:

a) internal state (related to emotional and mental experiences): to remember, to forget, to memorize, to decline;

b) external state (related to the manifestation of internal states): to be upset, to rejoice, to feel dizzy, to be confused, to become angry;

c) physical state (related to the human body): to weaken, to burn, to tense up, to become feeble;

d) social state (related to society): to become rich, to become poor, to rise in status, to be oppressed, to be persecuted.

Resultative activity verbs include such units as to create, to build, to construct, to be formed, to draw, to write, to erect, to saw, to break apart, to give as a gift, to destroy, to break, to eat, to extinguish, and others.

Cognitive verbs encompass those related to human thinking ability, such as to think, to reflect, to imagine, to reason, to ponder, to visualize, to come to a decision, and to draw a conclusion.

Relational verbs include verbs expressing positive attitudes, such as to caress, to love, to like, to be devoted, to feel compassion, to flatter, to support, to admire, to respect, as well as verbs expressing negative attitudes, such as to curse, to wish misfortune, to condemn, and to denounce.

Within the semantic groups of verbs, central and peripheral lexemes are also distinguished. For instance, in groups of synonymous verbs, the dominant word functions as the central lexeme, while in paradigms of hyponymy, the hypernym serves as the central lexeme, and the synonymous or hyponymic units are regarded as peripheral lexemes. The verb to laugh, for example, functions as a dominant lexeme organizing other synonymous

verbs, while to break unites various hyponymic lexemes that express different forms of breaking. When words are grouped into larger semantic wholes, the central lexeme occupies the core position within the system, whereas peripheral lexemes remain at a lower level, functioning as its semantic extensions. For example, the lexemes to laugh, to rejoice, and to be glad unite numerous verbs around themselves; however, those verbs do not fully belong to the same system and therefore remain at a subordinate level.

Xulosa qilib shuni aytishim mumkinki fe'llarning ma'noviy guruhlarga ajratilishi ularning semantik imkoniyatlarini chuqurroq o'rganish imkonini beradi. Har bir guruh fe'llari nutqda alohida vazifani bajarib, tilning boyligi va ifoda imkoniyatlarini kengaytiradi. Fe'llarning ma'noviy tasnifi tilshunoslik nazariyasi va amaliyotida muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Conclusion

The classification of verbs into semantic groups makes it possible to study their semantic potential more deeply. Each group of verbs performs a specific function in speech, thereby enriching the language and expanding its expressive possibilities. The semantic classification of verbs is of great importance in linguistic theory and practice.

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